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ATLANTA, GA., May 25, 1894.

This Week's Campaign.

Wilkes county will act today and tomorrow Floyd, Whitfield, DeKalb, McDuffie, Dodge, Muscogee, Glascock and Troup counties will select gubernatorial delegates.

Close observers who have surveyed the field are satisfied that if the friends of General Evans will turn out and do their duty, this week, we shall find when the returns are tabulated Saturday night that the general will be decidedly in the lead.

Under existing conditions the friends of no candidate should take it for granted that the man of their choice will have a walk-over. Mass meetings and primaries are held to ascertain the will of the party, and it goes without saying that a majority will cut no figure when its voters are overconfident and stay at home.

General Evans will probably get more than two-thirds of the delegates chosen this week. He will certainly carry them if his friends turn out and make their votes count. Votes talk!

The campaign is in splendid shape, and the reports from every section of the state point so overwhelmingly to the growing popularity of General Evans that it is safe to predict an overwhelming majority for him. All that his followers have to do is to go to the primaries today and tomorrow and show their strength. When the returns are printed Sunday morning showing another block of Evans counties there will be a regular procession of such counties until the final climax is reached in the state convention.

We base this general forecast upon the belief that the Evans men have now had their enthusiasm and interest fully aroused. These are the winning factors in any political contest, and without them no candidate can hope for victory unless he is in the race under very exceptional circumstances.

The old men and the young men, the town people and the wool-hat boys, the confederate veterans and the sons of veterans who are for the gallant old general should turn out and do their duty now. Let there be no lagging in these early primaries. Roll up a big Evans majority this week.

Go to the primaries! Votes talk! They win!

Rally to Its Support!

The good people of Atlanta are proud of the Young Men's Christian Association.

It is impossible to estimate the good that has been done by this organization, and its work in the future will be watched by all who feel an interest in the progress of Christian civilization.

Such institutions are the pride—the crowning glory of a great city. They largely shape the destinies of its people and influence their morals and conduct.

Our business men should not allow these hard times to cause them to withdraw the aid which they have so generously given to the association in the past. The Young Men's Christian Association cannot be supported in this city or in any other city by membership dues alone. It is understood that it will be helped by well-to-do persons who are interested in the welfare of young men, and past experience has shown that the money devoted to this object is in the best sense of the phrase a good investment.

Employers may be sure of better and more faithful service when their clerks prefer the attractions of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, the books, newspapers, gymnasium, baths, and the society of the members to the doubtful temptations of city life to be found outside.

The very flower of Atlanta's youth may be found in the membership of this association, but the institution needs the fostering care and the help of the older men of the community—the solid citizens who have accumulated competence and who should feel disposed to encourage everything that tends to improve public morals and refine and elevate the young men who must soon come on deck and become a potential force in our religious, moral, political and business life.

You want to turn your boys into Young Men's Christian Association.

Where you want to put some of your spare change, help this noble association.

There are a thousand men in Atlanta

who could easily help the Young Men's Christian Association with a subscription and never feel it. When one of its directors comes along to ask him, and tell him to put down your name for a few sample specimens of our sound currency. You will never miss it—you waste much more in other ways.

The Alabama Democrats.

The report of the proceedings of the Alabama convention which we printed at some length yesterday morning is exceedingly interesting. Therein will be found fully set forth the marching and countermarching and the various maneuvers which a powerful organization is compelled to make in order to preserve intact the harmony and unity that are necessary to safety.

There were suggestions of half-way compromises and strenuous efforts made to score a victory in verbiage, as it were, but in the end both factions were compelled to ground their arms and surrender to the necessity that imperiously demands harmony in democratic ranks. The result, therefore, is a victory for the unity that is essential to the success of the organization. The necessity for this unity was so powerful and persuasive that both factions—those who desired to give an unqualified endorsement of Mr. Cleveland's financial policy, and those who desired to record their opposition—were compelled to take off their hats to it and surrender their intentions.

The convention's endorsement of Mr. Cleveland reads: "Recognizing the wisdom and patriotism of our president, and believing in his fealty to the principles of our party, we endorse his administration of the federal government."

The endorsement of Senator Morgan is couched in language precisely similar: "Recognizing the wise experience, the eminent ability, and the devotion to the best interests of the state of Alabama of our distinguished senator, the Hon. John T. Morgan, and believing in his fealty to the principles of democracy, though some of us may differ with him in matters of detail, . . . we, the representatives of the democratic party of Alabama, in convention assembled, hereby cordially and heartily commend him to the people of Alabama for re-election to the senate of the United States."

That there might be nothing lacking "in matters of detail," the convention attached the same saving clause to its endorsement of Mr. Cleveland: "While some of us may differ from him in matters of policy, we are agreed in the belief that he is impelled by motives of the highest patriotism, and by an unselfish devotion to the highest good of the whole country."

The thoughtful and conservative men of the convention, recognizing the absolute necessity for harmony—a necessity that is more pressing in Alabama today than it has ever been before—put the brakes on the extremists who were anxious to rule or ruin, and compelled them to listen to reason. The result is that both wings of the party were compelled to bow to this necessity, and the convention dealt fairly and evenly with the views of all, and treated with proper reserve those declarations that were calculated to challenge democratic opposition, or give rise to democratic dissatisfactions.

In fine, every utterance of the convention is entirely consistent with party harmony and with the deliverances of the Chicago convention. The principles of that platform are reaffirmed; there is no endorsement of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act without substitute democratic legislation; the endorsement of Senator Morgan and the endorsement of President Cleveland are in the same language; the single gold standard is repudiated; and the free coinage of silver is endorsed.

In substance and essence, the declarations of the Alabama convention are a call to harmony—an appeal to good democrats in every part of the state to forget the ill-advised rancor of some of the federal officeholders around Montgomery, and lend all their energies to strengthening the organization and promoting the success of the candidates selected by the convention to represent the party.

The Railroads and the Business Depression.

The Daily Stockholder is not inclined to set much store by the fleeting fluctuations of stocks in the direction of a rise. It says, and says truly, that skillful manipulation, no matter how perfect it may be, can have only a temporary effect; and it turns upon the railway situation this axiomatic searchlight: "Gross returns are the true measure of the volume of business done."

The Atchison system's statement for the second week in May shows that the decrease in earnings amounts to \$230,000 as against the loss of \$139,000 for the preceding week. The Atchison system is in the hands of a receiver, and it has been run at what its managers regarded the highest pitch of economy, but in response to the continued decrease in gross earnings, between 300 and 400 employees were laid off last Monday. They find this necessary in order to keep expenses within receipts.

The Atchison is not an exception. It is merely a type. All the roads are suffering alike from a lack of business caused by the general depression, which is the result of low prices, which, in their turn, are occasioned by the contraction in the volume of money of final payment.

The railways of the country have suffered more severely than any other single interest because they depend entirely on the movement of freights for their available returns, and the first result of business depression is to curtail the movement in freights.

Comparing the gross earnings of 175 railroads for the first three months of 1893 with their earnings during the first

three months in 1894, we find a falling off of \$30,500,000. During the same period, making the same comparison, there has been a decrease in operating expenses of \$23,000,000, so that the roads have really lost only \$7,000,000, while the employees and those who depend on the roads are out of pocket \$23,000,000. This doesn't help the matter at all. The loss has even worse results than if the corporations had to bear the whole of it.

It is a terrible showing, and when we talk about a "sound and stable currency," meaning thereby a currency redeemable in gold alone, we should take into consideration whether that is a sound and stable currency under the effects of which all values, all prices, all business, all wages, and all the forces that make for progress, are depreciated and still deprecating.

Whatever the politicians say or think about it, it is a matter serious enough for the business men of the country to think about. It is idle to talk about this or that cause of the panic. Whatever road of investigation the mind may take it is bound to arrive sooner or later at the one sole and single cause—the tipping off of more than one-half of our money of final payment. There is not one phase of the present situation, not one of the many phenomena accompanying the so-called panic, that cannot be clearly explained when once the mind perceives, as after investigation, it must perceive, that the cause thereof is the measuring of all values and prices by a standard that has become too valuable to be either sound or honest.

Secretary of State Candler.

The appointment of Hon. Allen D. Candler, of Hail, as secretary of state, by Governor Northen, is one which will at once strike a responsive chord in the sentiment of the people of the state who have learned to admire this distinguished Georgian after his years of splendid service to the party and to the people.

Colonel Candler ranks among the foremost of the business men of the state, and has done as much, if not more, for the development of the northeastern section of the state than any man in it. He is a Georgian of the old school—a true, generous, open-hearted and brave man, who never loses an opportunity to serve a friend, and whose word is always his bond. He will make an ideal officer, and Governor Northen could not have more worthily bestowed this responsible trust than by placing it on the shoulders of this well-known Georgian.

In this connection all that has been said of Colonel Candler can be as well and truthfully said of Judge Sampson W. Harris, of Carroll, who was tendered the appointment by Governor Northen, and who yesterday announced his inability to accept it. The news of the appointment of Judge Harris to the position made vacant by the death of General Cook evoked immediate approval. Judge Harris is one of Georgia's worthiest sons and will efficiently, honestly and ably represent the state in whatever capacity he is called to public service.

How to Relieve the People.

The advocates of the repeal of the state bank tax are steadily gaining ground. Only a few days ago Congressman Everett, of Massachusetts, told the house that on his recent visit to Boston he had found to his surprise that the sentiment of his political and business friends was not opposed to the repeal of the tax.

In reply to this statement The Boston Herald takes issue with Dr. Everett and says: "There is not the slightest necessity for any increase of the supply of unexportable money in the new form. The currency reservoir is at this moment full to the brim, but it is at this moment running over in a broad stream of gold, which leaves us for no other reason than that of profitable employment here. This outflow does not and should not cause uneasiness, because our currency is not being diluted by additions of the new form. But if such additions were being made, and made in a form open to so many objections as can be brought against state bank notes, the present loss of gold would bear fruit in a disastrous disturbance of public confidence."

Our readers are already so familiar with the ridiculous assumptions of the eastern goldbugs that The Herald's editorial will only provoke a passing smile. But are we to infer that our contemporary believes that it would be less objectionable to increase our supply of exportable money than to swell the volume of the non-exportable article? In the face of the present outflow of the former this seems to be a very queer position for a sensible journal to take. It strikes us that a home currency answering some needs is better than a treacherous national currency that deserts us when we need it most and hides itself in the strong boxes of foreign nations.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, has presented the advantages of state banks so clearly and in such a convincing way that a summary of the points made by him cannot fail to interest our readers. He says that the repeal of the state bank tax is the most important reform now before congress. As he puts it, so long as our currency consists of specie, greenbacks, national bank notes or coin certificates, Wall street can control the volume at its pleasure. Half a dozen private citizens in New York city can control our finances and create a panic with the state bank and said that unless something was done the blood spilled when Coxey's men were clubbed at Washington would be the first in a new revolution.

The Baltimore Sun reads Senator Gorman out of the party for his high tariff denunciations, and says: "There is no room for the Sun either for political centralizers or subsidizers, but if the representatives of monopoly want an organ in Baltimore possibly the sun might be induced to supply the capital. As to Mr. Gorman's presidential aspirations he has no more chance of occupying the chair at Washington than the ghost of Benedict Arnold. For as far as the presidency is concerned, he is as dead as the celebrated revolutionary 'conservative,' who thought it a grand and glorious stroke of policy to compromise with King George, the high tariff McKinley of his day."

The government of Corea is in bad luck. The other day at Sing Lee Tao 3,000 Coreans wrecked the government buildings and killed the governor and forty clerks.

Miss Imhoff, a missionary in Japan, was recently mobbed and her eyes were put out for talking against idol worship.

men in the north are beginning to think

that it will be a very comfortable thing to have an adequate supply of a sound local currency to take the place of an exportable currency that is rushing over to Europe at the rate of several million dollars a week.

The fact is, as the Kentucky senator pointedly says, the country needs more money and it needs it now.

Several Atlanta Societies.

The organization of a Mississippi Society in Atlanta will naturally call attention to the fact that this metropolis of the new south is made up of the population of many states and countries.

We have Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama Societies, and the Kentuckians and Tennesseans are numerous enough to form similar organizations. A few years ago the Northern Society was organized with a large membership, and the Irish, Germans and Scotch have strong organizations. The Italians, Russian Jews and Chinese could easily organize and support societies and it may be that they already have something of the sort.

It will be seen from this general summary that Atlanta is a little cosmopolis. The people who have come here from distant states and strange lands have been made to feel at home, and they are all doing well, and pulling side by side with the Georgians for the Greater City. Nothing could speak better for Atlanta than this simple statement of facts. Our city is practically the capital of the south. Yet we see on every hand the indisputable evidence that this is the common ground on which the people of every state and country can meet and dwell together in harmony and prosperity. Here we have no partisan and sectional prejudices to bar men out of society and business. In Atlanta it can be truly said that "worth makes the man, and the want of it the fellow."

We congratulate our state and national societies upon their progress. They will do a good work for themselves and for Atlanta.

A Southern Experiment.

A Memphis paper calls attention to a successful farming experiment near Sycamore, Ala.

It seems that two brothers are operating on a five-thousand-acre tract of land. They employ eighty-four whites and not a single negro. They raise all the food crops necessary for the people and the stock in their little community, and all the meat they need, but cotton is their principal crop. But they do not ship their cotton to northern markets to be worked up in eastern mills. A mill on the plantation manufactures the cotton into yarn and another mill grinds the seed into oil. The yarn mill cost \$113,000 and pays a handsome profit.

The success of this experiment should convince northern farmers who are seeking southern homes that they can come down here and get along prosperously with white labor alone, if they prefer it. This, however, is not the main lesson taught by the Sycamore enterprise. Two brothers who are running this large plantation have made it plain that it is possible to establish small farming communities in the south that will be self-supporting and practically independent. The experiment suggests new possibilities for southern agriculture.

Just as The Constitution said, when the democrats met in convention and get down to business, the Chicago platform is the measure and gauge of democracy.

The democrats of Alabama, in convention assembled, were far wiser than the factionists. They preferred to strengthen and unify the party.

The Alabama convention put a sudden but dignified end to the "yap" of the single gold standard factionists.

Both Mr. Cleveland and Senator Morgan can afford to view the result in Alabama serenely.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"General" Coxey is evidently a frugal and practical individual and report has it that he has made the general business in which he is engaged a success. He knows that a profitable one from a purely financial point of view. Some observing labor reformer in Washington has estimated that Coxey's men have saved the country the cost of a million dollars in the job of leading the commonwealers to the city. He declares that Coxey from the day he left home has been constantly in receipt of postal notices and letters from sympathizers in his movement and that very little of this money has been expended on his followers, who have lived on the country, but have been put where they would Coxey individually the most good. At first Coxey took special pains to have published the contributions to his cause with the names of the donors, but this very soon ceased, not because donations did not arrive, but because it was not necessary from the business side to publish more than the hawking details of the physical sufferings of his men. No one knows except Coxey himself how much has been donated to the army of peace. It is asserted that these contributions aggregate between \$50,000 and \$100,000. No one knows how much has been expended on the army. It is possible that Coxey intends to use this fund for pensioning the aged and the disabled, and for the purchase of peace and the passage of his bill for non-interest-bearing bonds.

Governor Waite in a recent speech at Denver classed Congressman Blair, whom he claims stood over in 1873, with Voorhees and Carlisle in their surrender to the foe of silver. He advocated coining Mexican dollars to be used as legal tender in Colorado. He expressed the hope that the ballot would soon overthrow the domination of Wall street, but if the ballot were not successful the man who would not bear his breast to the bullets was not a man. Adjutant General Tarsney made a few remarks and said that unless something was done the blood spilled when Coxey's men were clubbed at Washington would be the first in a new revolution.

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JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Rhymes of the Chalmers.
 O, I'm not right up, 'fore I knowed the how,
 An' I'm sent to the chalmers sure;
 An' my poor, sweet wife—since I'm up for life,
 She is livin' scant an' poorly!
 For you leave these scenes,
 An' the chalmers means
 That you've left your life forever;
 An' the children cry,
 An' the women sigh,
 But you're not like the old man—never!

O, the folks may scoff!
 But they took me off!
 While my little child was a-cryin';
 An' my wife's best,
 Hadn't shoes to her feet,
 An' my mother, old, was a-dyin'!

No thought for her years:
 Didn't heed her tears;
 For they took me off a-dyin';
 Though my child was pressed
 To his mother's breast,
 An' my mother, old, was a-dyin'!

O the weary days, an' the weary ways,
 That I worked for the chalmers people;
 When their whip went "whack!"
 On my bleedin' back,
 As if Christ had never a steeple!

But the time come round when my time
 An' my eyes was deep in the socket;
 An' home mean rags,
 O'er the stony flags,
 Without a cent in my pocket!

An' I found that my mother was gone away,
 To a place that was far an' fairer;
 To his sister's face,
 Left a lonely place,
 An' I never hoped to be near her!

Hello! Black Maria! hello!
 I never seen the like of you!
 I never felt the strike of you!
 Hello! Black Maria! hello!

Hello! Black Maria! hello!
 You're gone! 'jest a-skinnin'!
 An' you're left 'fore the women
 That weep for us, Maria! hello!

Hello! Black Maria! hello!
 Don't matter how you're sweepin'!
 All the women are a-weepin'!
 Hello! Black Maria! hello!

O, Mr. Chalmers Man!
 O, Mr. Chalmers Man!
 I've left my mother waitin',
 An' I've left my wife a-hatin'
 Of your plan,
 Mr. Mighty Chalmers Man!

Mr. Mighty Chalmers Man,
 Mr. Awful Chalmers Man!
 I've left my mother waitin',
 An' I think it's dyin', dyin'—
 On your plan,
 Mr. Man—
 Mr. Mighty Chalmers Man!

Mr. Mighty Chalmers Man!
 God come out to rule the lan',
 You've left my mother waitin',
 An', of course, God didn't mind you—
 Mr. Man, Mr. Man,
 Mr. Mighty Chalmers Man!

Mr. Mighty Chalmers Man,
 Here the city in your han'!
 An' you're goin' to run a school it,
 You don't know how you fool it,
 Mr. Man, Mr. Man,
 Mr. Mighty Chalmers Man!

An' now we are up 'fore the judge!
 An' the courtroom is musty an' dim;
 O, he's sure to get a grudge,
 For he says, see the judge,
 "I'll make an example of him!"

"I'll make an example of him,"
 For I know that his chances are slim;
 O, I've got a good grudge,
 And I'm here, said the judge,
 "To make an example of him!"

Here's a little fellow—
 Didn't think he'd roam;
 Father's in the chalmers—
 He ain't got no home!

Here's a little fellow—
 Think of God's blue skies;
 Father's in the chalmers—
 Tears are in his eyes!

Here's a little fellow,
 Not a single flick,
 Father's in the chalmers—
 An' his arms around your neck!

Here's a little fellow!
 Eyes a-growin' dim;
 Father's in the chalmers—
 An' the city burnin' him!

The June number of The Southern Magazine is out in good time. Heretofore it has not been so punctual, allowing its northern contemporaries to get ahead of it. The June number of contents is an excellent one, of "infinite variety."

A Matter of Time.
 The Judge—How long, Colonel Coxey, did it take you to reach Washington?
 The Colonel—Sixty days, your honor.
 The Judge—Well, I'll give you thirty now, making ninety in all!

The Virginians gave Sam Small a diamond-studded watch. Sam always gets there on time.

And Cool Off.
 The campaign is a case of whizzin';
 The candidates hot to control;
 But when it's too hot for the voters,
 They can all of them go to the poll.

The young man who wrote that poem—"Tip to Poisoning a Kid," for The New York Recorder is a good one and no mistake. There was a laugh in every line of it.

A Graduation Thought.
 Now come the boys to act a part,
 With faces fresh and ruddy;
 One fellow gets his speech by heart,
 Another one by study.

Eugene Field's "Little Book of Profitable Tales" has been, indeed, very profitable to both author and reader. It has passed through many editions and the demand for it continues.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Denominational Test.
 Editor Constitution: Now and then I hear of the gradual closing of the Northern and Industrial school today. His subject was "Discipline," and he handled it in a masterly and eloquent manner. General Gordon lectured on "Last Days of the Confederacy" tonight, was present at the exercises today and made a short talk. General Gordon lectured on "Last Days of the Confederacy" tonight, was present at the exercises today and made a short talk.

Wheeling Intelligence: Is this the same democratic party that was highly resolving at Chicago only two short years ago?
 Elgin News: The fight going on in this state among prominent republicans is a serious one to their honor nor to the credit of the party.
 Cincinnati Times-Star: In these days no legislature so endears itself to the public as that which adjourns in a season of catastrophe.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Are there not honest men enough in the United States to elect a congress and president that will unite in downing the sugar trust? Shall we have a call in the women?
 St. Joseph Herald: Does the rumor of Olney's resignation mean that he has done all he can for his clients—the trusts and the Pacific railroad ring—in his public office? The character of the man would seem to suggest this explanation.
 Ohio State Journal: The king of the hoboes, Coxey, paid \$40,000 for the stallion Acolyte, but listed him for taxation at a valuation of \$25. He considers that a violation of the pluckers and that taxation, like work, should be evaded by all self-respecting gentlemen with populist instincts.

is, and reflect on the question. "Can I rightly apply this test in this case?" It is right and proper to vote for that man whom you think possesses those qualities of head and heart, and personal character, which will make him a faithful servant to the people. Take your sense of moral duty with you to the polls, but do not apply it on denominational lines.

REMARKABLE RHETORIC.

Specimens of the Extraordinary Metaphors of Impassioned Orators.

From The Chicago Herald.
 These are perilous times, according to the thinkers of advanced thoughts, and the exigencies of the situation, as called forth by the numerous rhetoricians whose strong point appears to be metaphor of the Sir Boyle Roche variety. Not to mention Governor Tillman, who recently proclaimed that the great hall dooms into view, for Fire Island, the uninitiated immediately takes themselves to the dock and dawdle and shiver away five or six hours before the great hall dooms into view, for Fire Island is forty odd miles away, and there is always a stop more or less prolonged at quarantine. The passengers disembark and have to be rowed or lean against a bar until the vessel is at the dock. By that time they are in a frame of mind when time doesn't count, for after that the vessel is under the control of standing around. It frequently takes a big liner an hour to get into her berth after having come alongside. 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Crew Co.
Street.

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Departure of All
City-Central Time.

DEPART.

TO GEORGIA.

To Savannah 8:00 am

To Jacksonville 8:30 am

To Mobile 9:00 am

To New Orleans 9:30 am

To St. Louis 10:00 am

To Chicago 10:30 am

To New York 11:00 am

To Boston 11:30 am

To Philadelphia 12:00 pm

To Washington 12:30 pm

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NIG SALE



A black and white photograph of a decorative chair. The chair features a high, curved backrest and a seat, both upholstered in a fabric with a dark, intricate floral or damask pattern. The chair's frame is made of wood, with visible carvings on the legs and the top rail of the backrest. The lighting is soft, highlighting the texture of the fabric and the details of the woodwork.

A black and white photograph of a chair with a floral patterned seat and backrest. The chair is positioned in the foreground, and its legs are visible. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

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